

## ARGENTINA - BRAZIL

(Ireland, pp. 13, 15-17)

Bernabé López, Argentine minister of foreign relations, Santiago Derqui, Argentine minister of the interior, and José Maria da Silva Paranhos, Brazilian minister to the Argentine Confederation, signed at Paraná on December 14, 1857, a treaty, with a protocol, which provided that (Article 1) the boundary should be the Uruguay, whose right or western bank belonged altogether to the Confederation and left or eastern bank to Brazil, from the mouth of its tributary Quarahim to the mouth of the Pepirí-Guazú, where Brazilian possessions occupied both banks of the Uruguay; thence by the waters of the Pepirí-Guazú to its chief source; thence by the highest land to the principal head of the San Antonio, to its entrance into the Iguazú or the Rio Grande de Curityba and by that river to its confluence with the Paraná. The land divided by the rivers Pepirí-Guazú, San Antonio, and Iguazú should belong on the east to Brazil and on the west to the Argentine Confederation, the waters of the first two rivers for all their length and of the Iguazú from the confluence of the San Antonio to the Paraná only being common to both nations. Article 2 specified that the Pepirí-Guazú and the San Antonio spoken of in Article 1 should be those which were recognized in 1759 by the demarcation under the treaty of January 13, 1750, between Portugal and Spain. Opposition developed in Argentina, and Congress approved the treaty on September 24, 1858, only with an amendment providing that the rivers Pepirí-Guazú and San Antonio were those which were to be found more to the east with these names as appeared in the demarcation referred to in Article 2. On this modification the parties could not agree, and ratifications of the treaty were never exchanged.

(pp. 15-17)

On February 6, 1895, the United States secretary of state delivered to the representatives of the parties in Washington the award of President Grover Cleveland dated February 5, 1895, which decided that the boundary line was the rivers Pepirí (also called Pepirí-Guazú) and San Antonio, the rivers designated by Brazil, denominated the westerly system, supported by the report of the commissioners in 1759, by the report of the joint survey made in 1788 under the treaty of 1777, and by the map and report of the survey made in 1887 by the joint commission under the treaty of 1885. The award thus favorable to Brazil was loyally accepted by Argentina. On August 9, 1895, there was signed at Rio de Janeiro a protocol for carrying out the award by the placing of boundary posts along the line, and on October 1, 1898, a further protocol for placing marks at the mouth of each of the two rivers. Actual laying down of the boundary continued to prove difficult, and on October 6, 1898, there was signed at Rio de Janeiro a treaty to complete the establishment of the line by amicable and direct agreement. The mixed commission, further instructed by a convention signed at Rio de Janeiro on

August 2, 1900, labored at setting up marks from November 3, 1900, to October 6, 1904, and the work so far was approved by an act signed at Rio de Janeiro on October 4, 1910, accepting the line as marked from the mouth of the Quarahim on the left or Brazilian (east) bank of the Uruguay, continuing by the thalweg of the Uruguay and the Pepirí-Guazú by the highest land between its principal source and that of the San Antonio and thence by the thalweg of the San Antonio and the Iguazú to the confluence of the Igauzú with the Paraná, and assigning to Argentina twenty-nine and to Brazil twenty-four of the small islands or groups of islands in the Uruguay from the confluence of the Quarahim to the mouth of the Pepirí-Guazú, and to Argentina three and to Brazil two of the groups in the Igauzú below the confluence of the San Antonio. On the same day, October 4, 1910, there was signed at Buenos Aires a convention complementary to the treaty of October 6, 1898, which specified that the line at the confluence of the Quarahim with the Uruguay should pass between the right (west) bank of the Uruguay and the Brazilian island of Quarahim, thence by the median line of the Uruguay to opposite the Argentine mouth of the Mirifay, and thence by the thalweg of the Uruguay to the confluence of the Pepirí-Guazú. In commemoration of the arbitral award the town of Clevelandia was established by Brazil, twenty-five miles west of Palmas. J.P. Rodrigues Alves, Brazilian ambassador to Argentina, and Antonio Sagarve, acting Argentine minister of foreign relations signed at Buenos Aires on December 27, 1927, another complementary convention regulating the frontier at Quarahim south of the Brazilian island, but this convention still is pending approval by the Argentine Congress and has not been ratified.